

Date: Sat, 13 Feb 93 06:36:48 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #205
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 13 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 205

Today's Topics:

(none)
WARNING Cancer may cause ham radio! (2 msgs)
 Antenna question
 ARRL Bulletin 16 ARLB016
 Ground
 Ham Radio Causes Cancer! (2 msgs)
 Magnetic Loop Antennas
 Our Call
 Rechargeable Air-Zinc Batteries?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 12 Feb 93 16:44:04 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Subject: * SpaceNews 15-Feb-93 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT \$SPC0215
* SpaceNews 15-Feb-93 *

BID: \$SPC0215

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SpaceNews
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MONDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1993

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* DUHOP TESTS *
=====

UA3CR has arranged that the RS-14 (OSCAR-21) transponder will be switched from the current FM digital 435.016/145.987 mhz mode to the RM-2 'B' mode transponder from 2000 UTC on Tuesday 8th February for the Trans-Satellite 'DUHOP' tests to be conducted by G4CU0, G3CAG, G0NKA, G6HMS, G7MUB and any other interested participators. RS-14 will be commanded back to #1 mode again at 0350 UTC on Wednesday 9th February.

The experiment purpose is to investigate the possibility of long range communication via two or more Amateur satellites, and the measurement of Doppler shift between the spacecraft's travelling in opposite directions.

The frequencies to be used are as follows,

1. Ground station uplink to RS-14 via 435.105 mhz via CW or SSB (LSB).
2. Crosslink from RS-14 via space to RS-10 via 145.877 mhz +/- resulting mutual approach Doppler shift on resulting CW or USB.
3. Downlink to ground station from RS-10 on 29.378 mhz +-Doppler CW/USB.
e.g from 70 cm to 10m via 2m mode 'B' to mode 'A'.

The call 'CQ DOHOP DE (call sign)' will be used on CW/SSB to indicate that the trans-satellite TEST is in progress, and reports as 'DUHOP RS/T nn/n'.

A pass for Europe will commence at 2230 UTC on 8th February, Passes for the UK and Europe with RS-14 and RS-10 in sight will occur from 0014 to 0017.5 UTC on 9th February, another from 0159 to 0201. The following pass will be tried for UK and West Europe QSO attempts to W and VE, etc.

'Normal' (direct single satellite transponder users) are respectfully asked to keep their powers low during the experimental periods, or better still to participate in the experiment. SWL reports of RS-10's transponded DUHOP transmissions will be appreciated by participating stations.

[Info via Pat, G3IOR]

* TEXAS BALLOON LAUNCH NEWS *

=====

NORTH TEXAS BALLOON PROJECT SECOND LAUNCH A SUCCESS (...FINALLY!)

The launch of the second mission of the North Texas Balloon Project was a success on 6 February 1993 (after December and January launch scrubs due to bad weather). Lift off was at 1509 UTC and landing occurred at 1655 UTC. The payload was recovered less than an hour later just a few hundred yards from the shores of Lake Whitney, only 32.5 miles south of the launch site. Recovery time was excellent considering the payload actually landed 30 miles away from the predicted landing point!

We would like to thank all of you who participated in the launch by providing reception reports via the 40m launch net to Keith, W5IU.

If you would like a QSL card for Mission #2, please send your decoded telemetry and an SASE to Doug Howard - KG50A, 2517 Coldstream Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76123.

Our next launch will require only slight modification to the payload and should be ready for launch in the next few months. So stay tuned to this bulletin for more information on Mission #3!

[Info via Doug, KG50A]

* R2MIR QSL INFO *

=====

Stat : PR
Posted : 00/00/00 00:00
To : ALL

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1993 22:06:49 GMT
From: ncar!csn!csn!teal!quent@ames.arpa
Subject: **WARNING** Cancer may cause ham radio!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

greg_chartrand@qmail.ssc.gov (Greg Chartrand) writes:

>CROSS-POST FROM SCIENCE.MEDICAL.DISEASES

>-----

>In the January 1993 issue of the "Maryland Medical Journal", Dr. William
>B. Toat claimed that his recent study indicated a significant percentage
>of persons who are genetically prone to develop cancer have chosen amateur

>radio as a hobby.

[stuff deleted...]

>Last month, Dr. Toat received a \$2,000,000 grant from the National
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

>Institute of Health to continue his studies on potential disease induced
>hobbies.

Yow!! I think I'll apply for one of those grants. I wonder what
disease induced someone to cough up that much money??

Date: 13 Feb 93 05:23:36 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!athena!aisun3.ai.uga.edu!mcovingt@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: **WARNING** Cancer may cause ham radio!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Nice spoof, but perhaps the idea should be taken seriously...

Ham radio is a relatively sedentary activity and appeals to people
who are anything from slightly sickly to severely disabled.

If you hypothesize that overall ill health is likely to increase one's
risk of cancer, then ham radio is indeed a hobby suitable for sickly
people (as opposed to, say, mountaineering, which requires great stamina).

--

:- Michael A. Covington internet mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu : *****
:- Artificial Intelligence Programs phone 706 542-0358 : *****
:- The University of Georgia fax 706 542-0349 : * * *
:- Athens, Georgia 30602-7415 U.S.A. amateur radio N4TMI : ** *** **

Date: 13 Feb 93 01:45:57 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!rpi!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Antenna question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb12.152848.2766@hellgate.utah.edu>
bentley%sunset.cs.utah.edu@cs.utah.edu (Adam Bentley) writes:

>

> I think i read somewhere that if your coax length is a multiple of the
>band you are receiving/transmitting, you get better gain. Is this
>theoretical, or does it really help?

It's not theoretical, and it's usually not true. The *shortest* coax that will connect your transmitter to the antenna is theoretically the best. In non-ideal conditions where you have RF on the *outside* of the coax and it becomes part of the antenna radiating system, feeder length can affect performance. It can then, sometimes, make the antenna work better if you vary feeder length, but not better than if the feedline didn't have the *problem*. Solving the *problem* is the better approach.

There's another *problem* case where varying feeder length can sometimes help. That's when the antenna doesn't present an acceptable load to the transmitter. By using the coax as a linear transmission line transformer, you can sometimes transform the undesired impedance to something the transmitter matching network likes better, same VSWR but different values of reactance and resistance that fall within the matching network's range.

The above case can also *generate* problems which is why it's sometimes recommended that you use feeders that are an even multiple of a quarterwave. In that special case, the impedance of the antenna will be presented unaltered to the transmitter matching network. On a "flat" matched line, none of this matters.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 13 Feb 93 11:23:49 GMT

From: ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!

bulletin@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: ARRL Bulletin 16 ARLB016

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
=====

ZCZC AG57

QST de W1AW

ARRL Bulletin 16 ARLB016

>From ARRL Headquarters

Newington CT February 12, 1993

To all radio amateurs

Jorge Mestre, NS3K, of Fairfax VA, pled guilty today to knowingly and wilfully communicating a false distress signal, resulting in the U.S. Coast Guard launching a major search and rescue operation on August 7, 1992.

Mestre will surrender his FCC amateur radio license, dispose of his amateur radio equipment within 60 days, and make immediate restitution of 50,000 dollars to the U.S. Coast Guard. Sentencing is set for May 7. Mestre could receive up to six years imprisonment and a fine of up to 250,000 dollars.

The FCC used direction finding data, detailed signal analysis of the transmissions, and other information to identify Mestre's station as the source of the false distress messages. Mestre is also suspected of having been involved in at least three additional false distress cases in the last few years.

NNNN

Date: 13 Feb 93 01:26:52 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ground
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <199302121539.AA11848@cardamom.unx.sas.com> saswel@unx.sas.COM (Warren E. Lewis) writes:

>

>Okay net folks...I have a few questions about grounds.

>

>Due to circumstances out of my control my HF Rig is located
>on the second floor of a two story townhouse. I could drive
>an 8ft. ground rod right next to the house, but I would have a
>wire run of approximately 25-30 ft. from the rig to the ground
>rod.

>- Is this too long of a run???

>- If it is too long of a run what other grounding options
> would you suggest?

If you are running a balanced antenna, this length ground run is not a problem. In fact no ground at all would work just as well except for the need of a *safety* ground. If you are running an unbalanced antenna, such as a long wire, then this ground length can cause problems. The usual solution is to use a resonant counterpoise or to resonate the ground wire with a ground "tuner" in these cases.

Note that the important issue is a balanced antenna, not whether you are using balanced feeders or coax. A dipole is a balanced antenna,

and if fed correctly with a balun, it should not present RF on the rig even though you are using unbalanced coax as a feeder. The important issue with coax is to avoid RF on the *outside* of the shield.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1993 21:52:29 GMT
From: ncar!csn!csn!teal!quent@ames.arpa
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently saw this UPI blurb in another newsgroup:

DES MOINES, Iowa)- Rural electric cooperates in Iowa are trying to discover any possible health effects of electric and magnetic fields. There have been recent reports concerning the fields generated by power lines, cellular phones and other electronic devices. Wes Ehrecke, vice president of the Iowa Association of Electrical Cooperatives, says rural cooperatives are spending a substantial amount of money on research into electric and magnetic fields. He says anyone with questions concerning E-M-F should contact the Electric Power Research Center at Iowa State University. The center has published a booklet entitled ``Electric and Magnetic Fields, Questions and Answers.''

Quent Johnson (quent@csn.org) N0???
Beginning that long 11+ week wait for a new license...

Date: 13 Feb 93 01:20:16 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302110934.AA26632@glas.rtsg.mot.com> woods@glas.rtsg.mot.COM (Simon Woodworth) writes:

>Just to add to the debate here in Ireland they want to build
>a Loran-C transmitter on the west coast as part of a general up-

>grade to the European navigation network. Output power will be
>750 kW (yes, kilowatts) and the transmitting mast will be located
>in a fairly isolated spot. I haven't a clue what the frequency is
>unfortunately.

100 kHz.

> Not surprisingly, the locals are a bit upset at being so close
>to such a powerful transmitter. The same sort of fuss was kicked
>up when a 253 kHz 1000kW AM transmitter was built a few years
>ago in another part of the country.

Loran is pseudo-pulse with a low duty cycle. It transmits 10 cycles
of carrier during each chain window. Average output power is on
the order of .01 of peak power, or about 7.5 kW.

> Anyway, I'm curious: The builders of these transmitters main-
>tain that they are safe and I would probably agree with them but
>presumably there's a minimum distance between a person and the
>transmitter inside which one should not spend too much time. Is
>there any way of calculating the nearest you can get to one of
>these transmitters without suffering injury or other side-effects
>over any period of time?

RF power density falls off with the square of the distance from
the radiator. For example, the near field of a 100 kHz antenna
running 7.5 kW average will have a power density of 1.06E-5 watts
per square centimeter at 3000 meters from the antenna. That's roughly
one **tenth** of the ANSI allowable **continuous** exposure value. That
strength will halve for each doubling of the distance from the antenna.
Inside 3000 meters, the near field is unpredictable in practice due to
variations in local ground conductivity and obstacles in the near field
and has to be measured. The size of the near field region is a function
of frequency and is larger for lower frequencies.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 12 Feb 93 02:18:30 GMT

From: olivea!pagesat!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!udel!
gatech!swrinde!news.dell.com!milano!cactus.org!thompson@ames.arpa

Subject: Magnetic Loop Antennas

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1lb4q3\$ibm@hamblin.math.byu.edu> richard@gecko.ee.byu.edu (Richard Christensen) writes:

>

>I have become interested in antennas that capture
>the magnetic field. Does anyone know of
>any references that describe research that has been
>done in this field. Good early research is hard to
>find. Any help would be appreciated.

>

>Richard

Check out "Small Loop Antennas: Part 1" in the Winter 1993 issue of Communications Quarterly. Good stuff relating to compact B-field antennas.

-Charlie Thompson

WB4HVD

.

Date: (null)

From: (null)

Subject: Our Call

RV3DR-Sergej Samburov-QSL Manager.Department NPO "Energia"

Chief of Cosmonaut Amateur Radio Department NPO "Energia".

141070,P.O.BOX 73,Kaliningrad-10,Moscow Area(OBL 142),RUSSIA

[Info via Dave, N6JLH]

★ RUSSIAN SOLAR SAIL NEWS ★

=====

The Russian solar sail Znamya experiment ended on Sunday, February 7th when the sail entered the atmosphere. Current reports indicate that initial results went well after it was deployed from the Progress TM-15 cargo craft at the Mir space station about 4 am UTC (11 pm PST) Feb. 4th. The solar sail illumined several areas in Europe, especially in Toulouse France. Apparently in that southern French city, near the Spanish border, the streets were noticeably brighter during the pass as seen by several town people. Shortly after it crossed the day/night terminator in Europe the solar sail was released from the Progress. Observations in Vancouver suggested that it fell about 95 Km (60 mi) to about 300 km altitude in just about 30 hours, by Friday (Feb. 5th) morning. Since such orbital decays would increase rapidly so it would seem that by Feb. 6th it would have been down to a 200 km orbit, and reenter shortly there after on Feb. 7th as reported. This is not unreasonable for a 20 metre (85 ft) diameter very light sail. Some reports indicate that the Znamya was set free after the rotation which was to

stabilized its shape caused problems with the Progress' guidance. However, note that the original experimental plan called for only about 3 days of flight, consistent with this same time frame. Until more reports come out it is not possible to tell which was the reason for the release. Dr. Leigh Palmer observed the Mir space station on Feb. 7th, but the Progress was no longer near it, so that has probably deorbited by now as well. That would be consistent with standard operations. (Radio Moscow, BBC, CBC)

Certainly this ranks as one of the more noticed Russian/CIS space experiments in recent years.

[Info via Glenn Chapman]

★ FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED ★

=====

Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
UUCP : ...catfish.ocpt.ccur.com!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com -or- kd2bd@amsat.org

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Engineering and Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<= SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter read in space! -=>>

/EX

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John A. Magliacane	FAX : (908) 747-7107
Engineering & Technology Dept.	AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College	UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA	VOICE: (908) 224-2948

Date: Fri, 12 Feb 93 00:28:10 GMT
From: unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!
darwin.sura.net!gatech!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!gerald@cc.utexas.edu!slcs.slb.com!
leo.asc.slb.com!@mvb.saic.com
Subject: Rechargeable Air-Zinc Batteries?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Feustel (feustel@netcom.com) wrote:

: I got mail yesterday from a company selling rechargeable air-zinc
: batteries. 240 Watt-Hours per charge. The batteries sell for about
: \$700. Anyone have any experience with or opinions concerning these
: batteries?
: --
: Dave Feustel N9MYI <feustel@netcom.com>
:
: "America isn't *becoming* a police state; it *has been* a police state for
: some time. Most people are too dumb or too busy watching Seinfeld to
: notice. They won't feel the garotte until it's too late for anything but
: total submission to Government control of everything." - me

I hadn't heard of any commercially available, but would be inter-
ested to know more about them. _BUT_, at nearly \$3/WHr, they sound mighty
expensive to me. That's nearly 10X what you can get wet-cell nicads for,
which are typically several times as expensive as lead-acid batteries.

--

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed above are mine and not those of Schlumberger
because they are NOT covered by the patent agreement!

Phone: (602) 345-3638 RF: N7RPQ
Snail: Clark Jones, Schlumberger Technologies, 7855 S. River Pkwy #116, Tempe,
AZ 85284-1825

Date: 13 Feb 93 02:57:23 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.unomaha.edu!cwis!pschleck@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9302081738.AA061e@catipult.anatcp.rockwell.com>,
<1993Feb10.124017.7080@dxis.att.com>, <11653@prijat.cs.uofs.edu>
Subject : Re: Why all the Bulletins?

bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>In article <1993Feb10.124017.7080@dxis.att.com>, k2ph@dxis.att.com (Bob
Schreibmaier) writes:
>|>
>|> Seems to me that rec.radio.amateur.misc IS the proper place for
>|> bulletins having to do with amateur radio. Keep them coming!
>|>

>And this is why I was against the whole idea in the first place.
>Why was it considered admirable to put the bulletins in a place where
>their readers would not have to wade through what they consider drivel
>while the rest of us who consider the bulletins to be drivel are still
>forced to wade through them.

Actually, there exist at least two mechanisms to eliminate your version of "drivel." Namely, C-News or INN config files (if you are an administrator), or nn or rn kill-files (if you are a reader). Several workable schemes exist:

1. Cancelling by Subject: Most of the FAQ's use standard Subject headings, registered in Jon Kamens' List of Periodic Information Postings (posted to news.lists).
2. Cancelling by Newsgroups: Kill or config files can be set to drop articles in rec.radio.amateur.misc that are cross-posted to rec.radio.info.
3. Cancelling by Name: Since Cary Oler's Solar Bulletins are the majority of his posts, dropping articles posted by him will relieve you of the "burden" of having to read those bulletins. I'm sure I'm in quite a few kill files :-).

Rec.radio.info performs a task that a regular kill-file cannot, sort of an "inverse kill-file." I finally found the original RFD (for rec.radio.announce) in the Info-Hams archives, and it pretty much summarizes the original justification for the new newsgroup:

Date: 8 Jul 91 04:42:06 GMT
From: usc!rpi!bounce-back@ucsd.edu
Subject: RFD: rec.radio.announce
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NAME(s):

either rec.radio.amateur.announce or rec.radio.announce,
(depending on consensus to be established during discussion period)

CHARTER:

Technical information announcements relating to radio,
particularly Amateur Radio and Shortwave folks.

No discussions.

Example topics include: Sun spot advisories
Amateur Radio Satellite status reports
Announcements of Amateur Radio expeditions

to normally unavailable "countries"
Announcements of Shortwave broadcast schedules
Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) postings

MODERATION STATUS:

MODERATED, in order to prevent discussions or out-of-scope postings.

A volunteer moderator is needed. Someone with reliable mail links to/from the Internet is preferred. Sub-moderators might also be a good idea so that people currently posting regular announcements could legally continue to do so directly.

Send mail to: randall@Virginia.EDU if you are interested.

RATIONALE:

There are currently a fair number of postings in `rec.radio.shortwave` and `rec.radio.amateur.misc` that are periodic announcements or information bulletins of one sort or another (Sun spot status is one example, but there are many others as well -- see above).

There is enough total traffic and enough announcement traffic in the `rec.radio.amateur.misc` and `rec.radio.shortwave` newsgroups to make putting these announcement postings into a separate newsgroup. That would have several advantages, including:

- 1) the amount of traffic in the discussion newsgroups would be reduced a bit making it easier on readers.
- 2) folks could easily scan the announcements without having to wade through discussion postings of less interest.
- 3) one need not subscribe to both the shortwave and amateur radio newsgroups in order to read the announcements. Currently some are cross-posted while others are not.

Kill files aren't a complete solution, because many people are primarily interested in the announcements rather than the discussions. The inverse of a Kill file (one that only lets specified postings be seen) would work but isn't implemented in any widely distributed newsreader.

Ideally the new newsgroup would also have a mailing list version so that folks who lack access to USENET or prefer a mail interface could receive the bulletins without receiving all of the discussion postings. Ideally such a mailing list would be maintained by one of the groups moderators.

USENET PROCEDURES:

According to USENET rules, discussion MUST take place in news.groups but may also be cross-posted to other groups of interest. Please be sure any posted comments about this do appear in news.groups. The Followup-To: header has been appropriately set for this to happen.

Discussion will occur at least until July 21st. If a consensus has been reached that this is a good idea and a name preference is clear and (a) volunteer moderator(s) have been identified, it should go to a formal USENET vote at that time. DO NOT VOTE NOW.

I would prefer NOT to count votes for this. If someone else would be willing to do so if we get that far, PLEASE drop me an email note and indicate your willingness to count the votes. This should be someone with reliable email links (UUNET would be ideal :-).

I'd like to thank everyone for their sincere and thoughtful input. Hope that it's been an enlightening experience for both sides. (Has everyone already killed this thread, or does everyone really not mind me running off on a tangent like this? :-)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

Date: 13 Feb 93 01:31:42 GMT

From: ogicse!emory!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb10.182448.16275@tellab5.tellabs.com>,

<1769@ncrc1m.ClemsonSC.NCR.COM>, <1993Feb12.192959.11113@ttinews.tti.com>

Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)

Subject : Re: Memory expansion for radios.

In article <1993Feb12.192959.11113@ttinews.tti.com> sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes:

>In article <1769@ncrc1m.ClemsonSC.NCR.COM> tskelton@ncrc1m.ClemsonSC.NCR.COM (Tom Skelton) writes:

>>No joking...what in the heck would you do with 3200 memories??? With
>>the radios nowadays that have direct frequency entry, 1 MHz up/down
>>selector, etc...you can get to a specific frequency quicker than by
>>using the memories. If I am missing something please fill me in.
>>

> Yeah but wouldn't it be *SWELL* for scanning?! I want one..maybe two!

>..do they make 'em for the FT-980 and the FT-757gx1 ??

No, it likely **wouldn't** be swell for scanning. Have you tried to scan a large group of frequencies at HF? Either you have to set the squelch so tight you miss most of the activity, or the damn thing stops on nearly every channel due to atmospheric noise and interference.

Scanning is sometimes useful at HF if the frequencies you are scanning are temporarily in a quiet part of the spectrum and the signals you expect are strong. Otherwise it's a useless gimmick.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
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534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #205
